

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

ADOLFO J. BULLRICH.
At the residence of Mr. H. N. Nosen Kung,
Esmeralda No. 350.
Leaving for Europe.

On THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold by Auction all the furniture &c. of a residence.

SECOND ROOM—A complete set, consisting of 1 sofa, 2 arm chairs, 2 large arm chairs, and 12 chairs of jacksaw, and fitted up with green cloth, 1 large arm chair, 2 foot stools, 1 large jacksaw table (mosaic), 1 small table, 1 tea table, a lady's writing desk (a cretelle), 1 fine piano and bank, pier glasses, engravings, gas candles, curtains, muslin and lace, 1 Paris bronzes clock, jacksaw wardrobe, 1 bookstand, mahogany, chimney carpets, ornaments, &c.

FIRST ROOM—2 mahogany wardrobes, 1 iron bedstead, 1 d. mahogany, 1 baby's carriage, rocking chair, chairs, engravings, &c.

BEDROOM—2 fine mahogany bedsteads, 2 d. washstands, 1 d. wardrobe, with looking glass, chairs, and other decorated furniture.

DINING ROOM—1 large jacksaw table to dine 12, 12 chairs do., 1 large jacksaw sideboard, 2 armchairs, 1 tea table, 1 small table, 1 sofa, engravings, china and delph ware, ornaments, &c.

KI CHEN and STORE ROOMS—A complete set of all culinary utensils, which are used in Germany, both in the kitchen and in the dining room. The furniture is in very good condition, and quite modern, having been in use only eight or ten months. 104,6p,my13.

WINE, SPIRITS, ALES, &c.

OLD PORTS AND SHERRIES.

OLD JAMAICA RUM.

OLD GLENLIVET WHISKY.

OLD IRISH WHISKY, (DUNVILLE).

PORTER, ALES, &c.

Of the most approved English Brands.

HENDERSON AND MAYBURY, 33-CANGALLO-33

113, 1m, m13

THOSE BOOTS.

NOTICE.

Those of my Customers who purchased of me a particular class of Boots, and which lasted from four to eight months, I now notify that I have received a fresh stock of the same mark.

CHARLES J. FLOWER, 401 Calle San Martin.

I also expect to have dispatched in a few days more of the short Blue Whitney Hiding Jacks, so much liked last Winter.

116, m13, 15p.

LADIES CLOTH MANTLES.

Of the handsomest and most fashionable shapes, in colors—blue, chocolate, or black, at \$35 m/c, worth \$50.

Ladies heavily-trimmed CLOTH MANTLES at \$20 and \$30 m/c, worth 25 pesos.

Ladies' Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, Toilet requisites, &c.

ENGLISH STORE, 195 CALLE PIEDRA.

118, m13, 15p.

N O T I C E.

The steamer Naposta will take Passengers to the R.M.S. & D.R.M. on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at One o'clock p.m. Apply at Pasco de Julio 32.

LUIS MACLEAN & CO.

114, m13, 3p.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, All of Superior Quality.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups, Jams, in Tins, &c.

Gravy Marmalade, Tart Fruits, Dessert-Fruits, Mustard Vinegar.

Potted Meats and Fish, Preserved Eggs, Salmon, Kipper, Salmon and Herrings, Pickled Salmon, Fresh and Laid Herring, Fried Sole, Fresh and Laid Haddock, Pure Sliced Oil, Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins, Preserved Meats in Tins, Preserved Ham and Cheese, Preserved Bacon, Oxford and Cambridge Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pies, Yorkshire Pork Pies, Galantines, Tongues, Brawn, Poultry, Plum Puddings.

LEA AND PEPPER'S ROASTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above may be always had from every Storekeeper throughout the world.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSS AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, the Emperor of the French, and the King of the Belgians, 30, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1877, THRETEEN Prize Medals were awarded to CROSS AND BLACKWELL for the marked and priority of their productions. [m13]-70

B R A B Y'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

Braby's Italian Roofing Zinc, Perforated Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Iron Tanks, Iron Houses and Huts, Illustrated Price Lists, Free on application.

Frederick Braby and Co. (Limited), FITZROY Works, Euston-road, London, and at Deptford. [m14w]

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER CORK AND FELT HELMETS Are Manufactured WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER, And are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—98 Gracechurch-street, LONDON, E.C.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS, Every description of the Works of J. ELLWOOD & SONS.

GRAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S.E. LONDON, Contractors to the Police Forces, Army Helms, and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hat or Helmet genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons" name.

Orders through Mercantile House carefully Shipped. [m13]

MR. SAMUEL B. E. MAXWELL (Of Dunfermline), 112,6p,m13.

A letter to the above Address is lying at the London and River Plate Bank.

TO LET, Furnished Apartments, 261 Calle Victoria. 109,10p,m13.

AT FOUR DOLLARS THE FRANC.

La Jolla Fille du Faubourg; La Vie du Tasse; Le Derrrier Islandais; Bohème et Noblesse; J. J. Rousseau; Graciosa; Les Consellers du Pape; Antoine de Saint-Exupéry; Les Princes; Ruyter; Le Gard-Chasse; Reginald; and many others at four dollars the franc. 1743-CALLE PIEDRAS-1743 29,5p,my13

PAINTER.

THE Undersigned, begs to advise the Public that he has REMOVED the 11th Street of House Painter, Whitewashing, Papering, &c. All letters, &c., from Calle Bolívar, No. 222, to Calle Bolívar, No. 220. Orders left there, and also at Bolívar, No. 222. 103,5p,m13 R. WITTE.

A L C O M E R C I O

Teniendo que ausentarme temporalmente para Europa, pongo al concurso que le quedado poder en forma a favor de Don Jorge Mier en la fábrica de Herrerías durante mi ausencia—Buenos Ayres, Mayo 12 de 1870. M. S. Bagley.

110 3p m13

EL Vapor nacional Goia salió el Jueves 19 del corriente a las diez de la mañana para la Asunción y puertos intermedios, llevando carga y pasajeros. Agencia Cuyo 24.

PER ENGLISH MAIL.

F. C. Phillips, Charles M. Cann, J. P. Peters, Turner 2, William Howie, Flood, R. C. Phillips, Enrique Borland, John Kelly, A. J. Sharpe, John Brown, Margaret Nannery, John Paton, F. C. Phillips, John Hutchinson, Thomas Duffy, Thomas Morgan, R. Sutherland, &c.

Dr. Enrique Borland, F. R. Campbell, Messrs. Tomkinson and Co., José Fortini, D. M. Munro, Turner 2, Charles Stewart, Francis Alcroft, &c.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30
WEEKLY 20
PACKET EDITION, Single Copy 5
Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage per annum 22

Advertisements in DAILY, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10.
Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, \$5
Do. Permanent at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, May 12. 6.30 p. m.

Paper closed at 5 1/2.

Exchange of London at 51 1/2.

On Paris at 5.32.

On Rio Janeiro at 10.45.

Business dull.

News from outside.

Aparicio with his forces in Cufre.

Nothing more politically new.

Weather fine.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.

Wars in every land entail expense on the country and taxation on the inhabitants; any means taken by a government to lessen the evils of war should meet with the approbation of the people.

The Minister of War has published an edict which brings army correspondents within a court martial jurisdiction; the consequence of this act will be to stop all letter writing at headquarters and all bulletins in town.

This will be an immense saving for newspaper editors, and ergo, we suppose, a benefit to the public.

But, aside from its economic point of view, the edict in question has other objects; it prevents the possibility of the enemy deriving any information from newspapers, and, furthermore, rescues the peaceable inhabitants of the town from being subjected to alarm by either truth or falsehood.

Candidly speaking, we regard the edict as a very grave military error, wherein it aims to keep from the enemy all information through the papers, for, if there is any one thing more calculated than another, to mislead, deceive and entrap an enemy, it is placing too much reliance upon the statements in the papers.

Had Richard L. Jordan based his tactics upon the movements of the national troops, as published in the *Tribuna*, *Nación*, *STANDARD*, *Nacional*, *Republica*, *Verdad*, or *Corriente*, he would have long since had his head in a halter, and possibly now be on board the Copernicus bound for Southampton.

The very time requisite for a careful perusal of all the city papers might be turned to immense advantage by an active opponent who, while Jordan would be wading through a heavy leading article, might pounce upon his encampment and thus terminate the war.

The heavy lead in some of these official documents and long leaders, might possibly prove more effective in routing the Jordanites, than even Krupp's steel guns!

The Minister of War by his edict has stopped all this, and herein is the error. Col. Gaizna, may not be aware that the day Jordan read in our columns of his having struck his tents and marched with his whole army in search of the nearest apothecary's shop to find some bella dona for Cáceres, he was so completely put about, that had a solitary trooper from Gualeguaychú made his appearance, Jordan, would at once have surrendered.

The influence of newspapers on an enemy such as Jordan is so great that it cannot be measured; all his life he has been accustomed to read the morning papers.

This decree places him and his, beyond the pale of printing ink, and reduces him to a position more desperate than Calicut.

The *Nacional* may say what it likes in favor of the measure, and quote acts of President Grant which none but our colleague remember. We can, however,

help our evening contemporary in justifying this edict.

Our readers all recollect the memorable Schleswig-Holstein war, which then and now, and even hereafter, will puzzle Europe, Asia, Africa and America to understand: What led to hostilities? what produced a struggle so enigmatical, that even a Dundreary publicly pronounced his inability to comprehend why the army correspondence in the papers. Had that celebrated correspondence which first appeared in the German press, and subsequently found its way into the English papers been shut off by an edict such as Gaizna's, the world would have been spared a useless struggle, and poor Holstein would be herself again.

But why limit us to such a place as Schleswig-Holstein. Let us open up history, let us look to the past, and read of the leaders of men and the struggles which have immortalized their names.

Julius Caesar and Brian Borohme two of the greatest generals that antiquity can afford. To what did they owe their success, if not to the fact that in those days there were no army correspondents whatever, and none but themselves (and some times not even themselves), had the slightest intimation of their own movements.

Think you, gentle reader, had there been a "Sinbad" in Gaul, or a Pallegas at Clontarf, to write home how things stood, that either of those heroes of the past would have ever on one single occasion won the day. The very idea is preposterous, and, as we come down to later periods, do we not find Washington crossing the Delaware without a newspaper in the whole of the United States knowing one word about it.

La Fayette confessed himself that he might have saved the lives of Louis and Marie Antoinette had not the *Vorailles* correspondent of the *Times* written over to London about it.

The Arch Duke Charles drove back the French republicans across the Meuse owing to a hasty paragraph in a Paris paper.

Larochefajuel lost rounded through the ceaseless activity of the republican newspaper correspondents—Jourdau (who apropos was no relative whatever of the Rich. L. Jordan now in Entre Rios), took the great forest of Ardennes and united his forces with the army on the Sambre all through a fictitious advertisement in a Berlin paper.

Berthier, one of Napoleon's greatest generals, owed his promotion to always having pen, ink and paper in his pocket; his father was a geographical artist, who knew the shortest way to send a letter to any part of Europe.

Look at Napoleon! Where did he achieve his greatest glory? Why, in Egypt, because the Mamelukes could not read one word of French, and when Sir Sydney Smith brought him to a stand at Acre, it was all due to an Irish Lieutenant in the army, who wrote regularly once a week to the London papers.

Think you, readers, that Napoleon would have been defeated at Waterloo had old Blücher allowed an army correspondent to travel with him.

We have shown, therefore, that the military history of the world is diametrically opposed to army correspondents, and that from the days of Romulus and Remus, Col. Gaizna's edict was ever military law.

To our own army correspondents we have but to add that any communication they think proper to send us about sheep, cattle and wool shall always find a place in our columns, but that for war news, in order to save them from the awkward dilemma of a drum-head court-martial, henceforward our sole authority in such matters shall be our much esteemed friend and colleague Mr. Crauford.

ADUANA CHICA.

The Committee appointed by the depositors of goods in the Aduana Chica, at the meetings held on the 10th March and 1st April, in accordance with a resolution passed on the latter date have now to present the following REPORT of their proceedings.

The first step of the Committee was to seek permission from the Collector of Customs to remove at once the goods damaged by the inundation of the 9th March. The Committee asked for a special deposit store to which to remove the goods, for the purpose of opening the packages and revising their contents, in the belief that this plan would expedite the work of removal and at the same time afford greater security to the Custom-house.

The Collector replied that it was impossible to grant the request, as there was no deposit store available at the moment which could be set apart for that purpose. It was then agreed that the Custom-house should allow the damaged goods to be removed under a simple receipt given by the owners: that the Custom-house valuation should be based either upon an auctioneer's account sales or upon a valuation to be arranged with the 'Vista' after inspecting the goods.

The operation of removing the goods damaged on 9th March was scarcely completed when the second inundation took place. This happened on the night of the 31st March, the water reaching to a greater height than on the previous occasion. In view of this second disaster the Committee, persuaded of the impossibility of continuing to deposit goods in that locality, waited upon the Collector, accompanied by several other interested parties, and requested that Custom-house deposit stores should be found them, to

which the goods in the Aduana Chica might be removed.

The Collector having no sufficient accommodation available for this purpose, the Minister of Finance, Dr. Gorostiaga, was immediately waited upon, at an interview with whom the Collector was authorized to use as a Custom-house deposit store part of a building in course of construction known as 'Lanus'.

The Committee then proceeded to call a general meeting of the depositors, which took place in the saloons of the Foreign Club on the 1st April, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary authorization to transfer the goods, as recorded in the minutes of the meeting of that date.

The transfer commenced on Saturday the 2nd April, and continued without interruption till the 15th—Good Friday, and was finally concluded on the 20th of the same month.

Although in an operation of this magnitude some of the contents may have been lost through the breaking of the packages, the Committee believe the work was organized in such a way that whilst the removal of the goods was effected with the utmost possible despatch, every precaution was taken for the security of the interests confided to their care.

The Committee have in their possession receipts of all the packages removed, in case it should be necessary to refer to them. The number of packages removed is 9729, a distinction being made between the sound packages and those damaged by rain from the roof, which have been kept separate to admit of inspection.

In addition, 5512 damaged packages had been taken out by their respective owners.

The Committee, on its first appointment, had an interview with Dr. Irigoyen, who counselled that a protest should be entered against Mrs. Sanguier and Gondra, holding them responsible for the injury caused by the inundation, to which these parties answered by a request that a term of nine days should be fixed for claims to be presented. The Committee objected that it was not possible for the interested parties to present themselves in so short a time, and demanded an extension, which was granted. On the same date the Committee extended a further protest respecting the second inundation.

It is open, therefore, to any depositor who may consider he has sufficient grounds, to proceed against Mrs. Sanguier and Gondra.

The opinions of Drs. Irigoyen and Roque Perez on this point, as also on the rain damage, accompany this report.

At the request of the Committee Dr. Irigoyen had an interview with the National Minister of Finance, Dr. Gorostiaga, for the purpose of soliciting the remission of the Custom-house duties on the damaged goods. The Minister observed that it was not possible for him to dictate any general measure with respect to the duties, but if the parties interested would present themselves with their Custom-house papers duly liquidated, they would be favorably received by the Government. Up to this date no one has been in a position to do so. Doctor Irigoyen only waits the necessary documents to enable him to draw up a petition.

The Committee think it their duty to make mention of the attention with which they were received by the Finance Minister Dr. Gorostiaga, and of the good will manifested towards them on all occasions, by the Collector, in providing for the removal of the goods on Sundays and feast days, and on the extra hours of working days, suspending the ordinary Custom House forms and co-operating in every possible way to aid the Committee in their work.

Buenos Ayres, 4th May 1870.

[Signed] H. A. Wyatt Smith—A. Coquetaux—H. Geffert—Robert Bardsley.

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Gentlemen,

In reference to the subject on which you have asked my opinion, as to goods placed in deposit, Art. 727 of the Commercial Code lays down the following:

The owner of the deposit is not liable for losses caused by unforeseen accidents, unless:

1st. There has been delay or neglect in the fulfillment of a stipulated agreement.

2nd. The article deposited consists of money, and he has made use of same (Art. 724).

3rd. The owner of the deposit has assumed the responsibility arising from unforeseen accidents, or that the loss has been caused by his neglect.

From the foregoing Article it is my opinion that the owners of the deposit cannot be held responsible for losses caused by unforeseen accidents, unless he has expressly assumed such responsibility, and I am unaware if in the agreement between you and the owners of the deposit such a stipulation has been made.

If such has not been expressly agreed upon, then it is my opinion that you cannot hold Messrs. Gondra & Sanguier responsible for the damage, as the law is explicit upon the point.

The inundation, or flood, is in every sense an unforeseen accident—all such accidents are so called when they happen unexpectedly, and can

neither be foreseen nor prevented (Law, 11 tit 33, part 7th); and undoubtedly the rush, or current of water which lately occurred could not be foreseen, since it had never happened before in this city, and took by surprise all its inhabitants and public authorities, flooding a great number of houses, where water had never before reached. It has therefore been an unforeseen occurrence, the causes of which are not known to this day with precision, although it cannot but be attributed to the want of foresight in the construction of the street-pavements and other public works done under the direction of the Municipality. I do not think the owner of the stores can be made responsible for the consequences, since I cannot find that any blame whatever attached to him. He has not incurred in any delay or neglect, since I suppose if you left any goods in the stores, it was because it did not suit you to take them away. He has not made himself responsible, as I understand, for unforeseen accidents beyond his control. The only three circumstances are, therefore, wanting, which according to the above quoted Article of the Code, impose responsibility on the owner of the deposit.

Even viewing the case as a question of landlord and tenant, we shall arrive at the same result, since the damage is due to the above-stated causes.

With regard to the damage suffered, on account of the breakage of the panes of glass, I have informed you that there may be more grounds for a claim: Hail is not an unforeseen event, and the necessity of putting a network to prevent breakage has been recognised in this country. I think, therefore, that blame attaches to Messrs. Gondra & Sanguier, for not having taken this precaution with reference to the sky-lights.

In conclusion, I must repeat to you that since this point, on which you have been pleased to consult me, is a delicate one, I think it would be advisable to elicit the opinion of other counsel.

Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1870.

BERNARDO DE LIGOVEN.

I fully agree with the preceding opinion, and go even further in what concerns the want of protection to the panes of glass, since, in my opinion, not even in this regard is any responsibility thrown upon the landlords, seeing that with a full knowledge of this defect, and not giving it any importance, the tenants deposited their goods without requiring, or in any way alluding to this precaution.

If there has been any shortcoming it has been common to both sides, and it can never be exacted that in a contract one party to it shall be expected to use more foresight than the other, more particularly, when the occupiers of the deposit had not claimed the necessity of a network to protect the said sky-lights.

JOSE R. PEREZ.

THE UNITED CLUB.

At a General Meeting held at the British School-room on Friday last, Mr. F. W. Moore as chairman, explained that the object of this meeting was to take into consideration final steps with regard to the formation of the Club proposed in September last. After stating the dimensions the Club had assumed, and the amount of capital subscribed, he proceeded to consider a few of the leading rules. Mr. F. Cooper proposed, and Mr. Macrae seconded, that this Club be named 'The United Club,' which after much discussion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dowdall proposed, and Mr. Lacey seconded, that all members must be British subjects, North American subjects or their sons. Carried 'nem con.'

Mr. Ramsay proposed, Mr. T. Hogg seconded, that the entrance fee shall be \$500 m/c, payable on admittance. Carried.

After some discussion it was agreed that each candidate for admission, shall be proposed by one and seconded by two other members, and his name with those of proposer and seconders shall be posted on the notice boards, at least one month prior to day of election.

Mr. Dowdall proposed, Mr. Lacey seconded, that all members shall be elected by ballot, and one black ball shall exclude him. Carried 'nem con.'

The monthly subscription was then fixed at \$100 m/c, payable on the first of each month. It was unanimously agreed that the guarantors advance should be secured by mortgage on the Club property. It was resolved that a committee should be chosen number seven members (with three substitutes), who should elect their own officers, five to form a quorum.

The following gentlemen were then elected:—

Mr. F. W. Moore,

" H. W. Goodhall,

" James Macrae,

" F. Davis,

" B. Lacey,

" Robert M. Ramsay,

" A. Dowdall,

Messrs. Heald, Thomas Hogg, G. Warden, substitutes.

The above Committee, were empowered to make such rules and regulations as they should think necessary, and to select suitable premises &c.

Mr. Macrae proposed, seconded by Mr. Dowdall, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the out going Committee, more especially to Mr. Goodhall, for the strenuous efforts he made to bring the Club to its present state of organization. Carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

LATFST FROM ENTRE-RIOS.

ARMY ABOUT TO MARCH.

GREAT FLOODS.

We take the following items of intelligence respecting the rebellion from a bulletin published yesterday by the *Verdad*.

The heavy rain has prevented the advance of General Mitre's army, which if the weather clears up will march in a day or so.

The Cacique Orjio, who joined Almad

